

NOTES ON THE AMYCTERIDES IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.—PART II.

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In the present part the remaining genera of the sub-family are dealt with. These comprise chiefly *Acantholophus*, *Cubicorrhynchus*, and the genera of the *Euomides*. Twenty species and two genera are proposed as new; the new species belong to the following genera: *Acantholophus* (6), *Cubicorrhynchus* (6), *Molochtus* (1), *Acherres* (3), *Melanegis* (1), *Amorphorrhinus* (1), *Brachymycterus* (1), and *Cucullothorax* (1). The two new genera are: *Brachymycterus* and *Cucullothorax*. In addition to the species contained in the accompanying list, there were a number of female specimens of *Cubicorrhynchus* which it was impossible to identify; these were not listed, though some may be possibly new. It was also found impossible to absolutely identify a number of species belonging to the *Euomid* genera, in particular to *Dialeptopus* and *Tetralophus*. Many of these species are so poorly described that comparison with the types, mostly in the British Museum, will be necessary to fix the species. A number of specimens sent belong to species and genera already dealt with in the first part of this paper. A separate list of these has been given, for the sake of recording their localities.

130. *Acantholophus gladiator*, Pasc., ♂.—Western Australia: Mullewa (J. F. May).
131. *Acantholophus apicalis*, Macl.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (S. H. Curnow). Several specimens of both sexes, mostly without exact locality label.
132. *Acantholophus dumosus*, Bohem.—Western Australia: Swan River, York. Some of the specimens differ from the usual form in having small but acute sub-apical spines on the elytra. Specimens from Blackburn's collection also differ in having the external rostral margin acutely raised in front.
133. *Acantholophus dumosus*, Bohem., var. *brevicornis*, Ferg.—A single female labelled "South Australia."
134. *Acantholophus transitus*, Macl.—Western Australia: Capel River (W. D. Dodd).
135. *Acantholophus browni*, n. sp.

136. *Acantholophus amycteroides*, Macl.—One female labelled "Ardrossan." One female was labelled "North-west South Australia, Wells Expedition, 1903. H. Basedow."
137. *Acantholophus niveovittatus*, Blackb.—Western Australia: Cue, Mullewa, Southern Cross.
138. *Acantholophus franklinensis*, Blackb. (?)—South Australia: Yeelanna. Several specimens which I doubtfully identify as this species, partly because they come from fairly close to the type-locality.
139. *Acantholophus hypoleucus*, Bohem. Western Australia: York, Fremantle.
140. *Acantholophus humeralis*, Macl.—Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown).
141. *Acantholophus spinosus*, Macl.—Western Australia: Warren River, York.
142. *Acantholophus suturalis*, Bohem.—Western Australia: Darling Ranges, Bunbury. A female labelled "North-west South Australia, Wells Expedition, 1903. H. Basedow." Specimens from Blackburn's collection, labelled "*A. lateralis*, Bohem.," appear to belong to this species; probably the names will prove to be synonymous. *A. spinosus* seems little more than a variety.
143. *Acantholophus krefftii*, Macl.—Queensland: Charters Towers.
144. *Acantholophus tennantensis*, n. sp.
145. *Acantholophus tribulus*, Macl.—South Australia: Yeelanna, Port Lincoln.
146. *Acantholophus simulator*, n. sp.
147. *Acantholophus adalaidae*, Waterh.—South Australia: Adelaide, Mount Lofty, Wilmington, Kangaroo Island.
148. *Acantholophus*, sp. (?)—A female from Nairne differs in being decidedly larger than typical specimens; it is possibly distinct.
149. *Acantholophus halmaturinus*, n. sp.
150. *Acantholophus gravicollis*, Macl.—South Australia: Port Lincoln, Yeelanna, Pinnaroo.
151. *Acantholophus tasmaniensis*, Lea.—Tasmania: Hobart.
152. *Acantholophus marshami*, Kirby.—New South Wales: Sydney.
153. *Acantholophus mucronatus*, Macl.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains.
154. *Acantholophus spinifer*, Macl.—Victoria: Tallarook.

155. *Acantholophus*, sp (?)—New South Wales: Yass.  
Several specimens of a species allied to *A. spinifer*,  
but probably distinct.
156. *Acantholophus echidna*, Macl.—New South Wales:  
Blue Mountains (Blackburn).
157. *Acantholophus alpicola*, n. sp.
158. *Acantholophus squalidus*, Macl.—No locality.
159. *Acantholophus aureolus*, Bohem.—Western Australia.  
This species is almost certainly *A. echinatus*, Guér.
160. *Acantholophus crenaticollis*, Macl.—South Australia:  
Port Lincoln, Ardrossan.
161. *Acantholophus denticollis*, Macl.—New South Wales:  
Blue Mountains, Sydney.
162. *Acantholophus planicollis*, Waterh.—South Australia:  
Adelaide, Mount Lofty, Kangarilla, Victor Har-  
bour, Wilmington.
163. *Acantholophus foveirostris*, Lea.—South Australia:  
Kangaroo Island.
164. *Acantholophus squamosus*, Macl.—Victoria.
165. *Acantholophus scaphirostris*, n. sp.
166. *Acantholophus blackburni*, nom. nov. = *A. simplex*,  
Blackb.—A new name is necessary, as Blackburn's  
name is preoccupied by *A. simplex*, Pasc. The  
specimen in the collection is labelled "♀ type."
167. *Acantholophus granulatus*, Sloane (type).—Central  
Australia: Barrow Range (♂); Everard Range (♀).
168. *Cubicorrhynchus* (?) *marimus*, Macl.—Western Aus-  
tralia: Beverley, Cue, Kalgoorlie. The position of  
this species is open to considerable question; to my  
mind it is certainly congeneric with *Acantholophus*  
*granulatus*, Sloane, and *A. blackburni* (= *A.*  
*simplex*, Blackb.). The position of these two species  
in *Acantholophus* is, however, open to doubt.
169. *Hyborrhynchus bicornutus*, Macl.—South Australia:  
Port Lincoln, Kangaroo Island.
170. *Hyborrhynchus maculatus*, Macl.—Western Australia.
171. *Hyborrhynchus*, sp (?)—Western Australia: Capel  
River (Dodd). A single female apparently belong-  
ing to an undescribed species.
172. *Hyborrhynchus* (?) *rugosus*, Macl.—Western Aus-  
tralia.
173. *Acantholophus* (?) *convexusculus*, Macl.—South Aus-  
tralia: Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln: Victoria.  
A new genus is required for the reception of this  
species, which Macleay put both in *Acantholophus*  
and *Hyborrhynchus* (*H. mastersi*).
174. *Molochtus hercules*, n. sp.



175. *Molochthus tibialis*, Sloane.—Central Australia (Elder Exped., co-type): Idracowra Spring; North-west South Australia (Wells Exped.); South Australia: Murat Bay. Specimens from Cue, Western Australia (Horace Brown), differ from typical specimens in their rather rougher elytral sculpture. This, however, appears to be a variable character, as some of the Elder Exped. specimens are rougher than others.
176. *Molochthus gagates*, Pasc.—Western Australia: Mullewa. This is the species usually identified in Australian collections as *M. gagates*. I believe, correctly so; at the same time, Pascoe's description and figure would fit almost equally well some females of *M. tibialis*, Sloane. If this identification be correct, *M. gagates* is certainly specifically distinct from *M. tibialis*.
177. *Cubicorrhynchus dohrni*, Waterh.—Western Australia: Perth. Specimens from Beverley, Western Australia, differ somewhat from the Perth specimens in the elytral tubercles. I do not think they are really distinct.
178. *Cubicorrhynchus bohemani*, Bohem.—Western Australia: Beverley, Geraldton, Kalgoorlie.
179. *Cubicorrhynchus occultus*, Sloane.—Central Australia: Frazer Range (Elder Exped., type); Western Australia: Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie.
180. *Cubicorrhynchus modestus*, Sloane.—Type, Elder Exped. Unfortunately, the type is a female, and cannot, therefore, be readily placed. It agrees fairly well with the female of *C. valgus*, Lea: but until a male from the type locality of *C. modestus* (Barrow Range) is available it would be extremely unwise to identify *C. modestus* with *C. valgus*.
181. *Cubicorrhynchus valgus*, Lea.—Western Australia.
182. *Cubicorrhynchus calcaratus*, Macl.—South Australia: Port Lincoln, Mount Lofty, Blinman, Arno Bay, Blanchetown, Terowie, Ardrossan, Murat Bay, Dowlingville, Moonta, Port Pirie. The extensive series of this species shows considerable variation in size, and to a slight extent in sculpture. Most of the female specimens of *Cubicorrhynchus*, returned as unidentifiable, belong either to this species or to *C. maculatus*, Macl.
183. *Cubicorrhynchus maculatus*, Macl.—South Australia: Mount Lofty, Adelaide, Wilmington, Lyndoch, Terowie, Blanchetown, Mannum, Murray Bridge, Wirrabarra, Ardrossan, Ouldea; New South Wales;



Victoria: Victorian Alps. An extensive series, showing considerable variation in size and sculpture. I cannot, however, regard them as belonging to more than one species.

184. *Cubicorrhynchus taurus*, Blackb.—South Australia: Lake Callabonna, Adelaide, Farina, Blanchetown, Lucindale; Victoria. A specimen, from Lake Callabonna, is labelled "*Cubicorrhynchus taurus*" in Blackburn's handwriting, and seems likely to be the type, which was from this locality, and should be in the Museum collection. Specimens from Longreach, Queensland, probably represent a variety; they are smaller than typical specimens, and have more evident elytral granules.
185. *Cubicorrhynchus strigicollis*, n. sp.
186. *Cubicorrhynchus quadraticollis*, n. sp.
187. *Cubicorrhynchus substrigosus*, n. sp.
188. *Cubicorrhynchus curvipes*, n. sp.
189. *Cubicorrhynchus aureomaculatus*, n. sp.
190. *Cubicorrhynchus rectipes*, n. sp.
191. *Cubicorrhynchus mussoni*, Blackb. (?)—A specimen labelled "Mount Lofty Ranges" agrees fairly well with New South Wales specimens of this species in my own collection. I think the South Australian locality is probably wrong.
192. *Cubicorrhynchus*, sp. (?)—Queensland: Dalby. A single male belonging to a species allied to *C. mussoni*, Blackb. I have numerous specimens of this species from Southern Queensland, but as its position is somewhat anomalous have deferred naming it until the genus as a whole is revised.
193. *Cubicorrhynchus*, sp. (?)—Northern Territory. Two specimens, labelled "Northern Territory," belong to a new species, but are both females. In the absence of a male, I hesitate to describe, particularly as it is closely allied to, if not identical with, a species in Mr. Lea's collection from Darling Ranges, Western Australia.
194. *Cubicorrhynchus*, sp. (?)—North-west South Australia (Wells Exped.). A single female, in bad condition, belonging to a new species, with curious head and rostrum.
195. *Cubicorrhynchus* (?) *spenicollis*, Macl.—Western Australia: Beverley.
196. *Cubicorrhynchus* (?) sp. (?)—Western Australia: Kalgoorlie. A species close to, but distinct from, *C. spenicollis*, Macl. It is also close to *Hyborrhynchus*

- aurigena*, Blackb.; it, however, differs from the specimen I have so named. As, however, the Museum specimen comes from the same locality as Blackburn's type, it is possibly his species.
197. *Cucullothorax horridus*, n. gen. and sp.
  198. *Alexirhea*, sp. (?)—Western Australia. A single female, agreeing, in the preapical elytral projection, with *A. falsifica*, Pasc., but with projecting shoulders.
  199. *Euomus insculptus*, Bohem.—Western Australia: Bunbury, Capel River.
  200. *Euomus stephensi*, Gyll.—Western Australia: Warren River. A specimen from Mount Barker differs slightly, and perhaps represents a variety.
  201. *Euomus*, sp. (?)—A specimen from Western Australia, Blackburn's collection; probably belongs to a distinct species. As it is very closely allied to *E. stephensi* I prefer to leave it undescribed for the present.
  202. *Euomus scorpio*, Boisd.—Western Australia: Bunbury.
  203. *Mythites basalis*, Boisd.—Western Australia. A specimen from South Australia (F. R. Zietz) represents either a distinct species or a well-marked variety of *M. basalis*. The specimen is, however, a female, and I do not care to describe it without seeing the other sex.
  204. *Mythites degener*, Pasc.—South Australia: Port Lincoln.
  205. *Mythites tuberculatus*, Lea.—Tasmania; South Australia: Lucindale; Victoria.
  206. *Mythites sulcicollis*, Germ.—South Australia: Ardrossan, Dowlingville, Yorke Peninsula. Most of the specimens are without locality. The series shows a good range of variation in size, and, to a less extent, in sculpture; but I do not think the specimens belong to more than one species.
  207. *Mythites foveipennis*, Lea.—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Blackburn).
  208. *Mythites asperatus*, Pasc.—New South Wales: Sydney.
  209. *Mythites*, sp. (?)—New South Wales: Blue Mountains. A single female belongs to a species which is probably new, but which is so close to *M. asperatus* that at present I do not think it advisable to describe it.
  210. *Bubaris pithecius*, Pasc.—New South Wales: Cootamundra, Forest Reefs.

211. *Acherres mamillatus*, Pasc. — Western Australia : Geraldton, Beverley.
212. *Acherres globicollis*, Lea.—Western Australia.
213. *Acherres latus*, n. sp.
214. *Acherres pilosus*, n. sp.
215. *Acherres granulatus*, n. sp.
216. *Melanegis halmaturina*, n. sp.
217. *Amorphorrhinus australis*, Germ.—South Australia : Ardrossan.
218. *Amorphorrhinus muriceus*, n. sp.
219. *Brachymycterus auritus*, n. gen. and sp.
220. *Atychoria rudis*, Blackb. (co-type).—Central Australia.
221. *Aedriodes fastigatus*, Pasc.—Western Australia : Capel River.
222. *Aedriodes nodipennis*, Bohem.—Western Australia : Geraldton.
223. *Aedriodes inuus*, Pasc.—Western Australia : Warren River, Beverley.
224. *Dialeptopus echinatus*, Lea.—Western Australia : Mullewa, Lennonville, Lake Austin.
225. *Dialeptopus lindensis*, Blackb.—South Australia : Yeelanna, Port Lincoln (co-type).
226. *Dialeptopus pyrifer*, Lea.—South Australia : Mount Lofty, Kangaroo Island.
227. *Dialeptopus collaris*, Bohem.—Western Australia : Tammin.
228. *Dialeptopus longipes*, Lea.—Western Australia : Mount Barker.
229. *Dialeptopus validus*, Blackb.—South Australia : Israelite Bay (co-type).
230. *Dialeptopus lugubris*, Blackb. (?)—South Australia : Fowler Bay. I have attached the above name with some doubt to a pair of specimens from Fowler Bay. On the whole, they agree with Blackburn's description, and are, I think, distinct from *D. validus*. I am unable to detect, however, the difference in the comparative lengths of the scape and claw-joint of the anterior tarsi, which Blackburn lays stress on. The depressions on the apical ventral segment are also more in keeping with *D. validus*. I might state here that, in my opinion, a deep circular depression is always indicative of the female in this genus. Two other specimens, one a male from Kangaroo Island, are considerably smaller, but I can detect no structural differences between them and the



specimens from Fowler Bay. One of the two specimens bears a number, "I. 1439," and attached to it is a note by A. M. Lea:—"I. 1439 in Blackburn's collection was named *lugubris*, and from Ooldea (Prof. Tate). But was struck out. Blackburn sometimes cancelled a number and made use of it later on for a different species, forgetting that he had more than one specimen bearing the number originally. This may or may not be his *lugubris*, therefore."

231. *Dialeptopus*, sp. (?)—Among the examples of this genus sent are a number of specimens which, after considerable and careful examination, I am inclined to regard as belonging to one variable species. Individual specimens vary much in size and in the number of the elytral tubercles, and to a less extent in the prothoracic crests. Several of the specimens are reddish in colour, but the majority are black; possibly, I think probably, the reddish colour is a mark of immaturity. A name has not been attached to these specimens, as I think that in all probability they may belong to *D. ferreus*, or *D. monachus*. Indeed, in several collections one or other of these names is attached to specimens which I regard as conspecific with the Museum examples. Unfortunately, both of Pascoe's descriptions are too meagre to enable one to identify his species from them, and until specimens can be compared with the types I think no good can result from attaching either of his names to these specimens. The series are mostly labelled "S. Australia, Rev. A. P. Burgess," or "Australia, old collection," but several are from Ardrossan.
232. *Dialeptopus*, sp. (?)—Two females labelled "Western Australia" probably belong to the same species as the last, but are slightly larger.
233. *Dialeptopus*, sp. (?)—South Australia. Several specimens, mostly without locality label, differ from the previous species, but were labelled "*D. ferreus*" in Blackburn's collection. Until the identity of Pascoe's species are established, I think it wiser to leave these specimens undescribed.
234. *Tetralophus elevatus*, Pasc. (?)—South Australia: Ardrossan, Mount Lofty, Clarendon. A long series of a species which I identify with some slight doubt as *T. elevatus*, Pasc. It is, moreover, the species to which that name is attached in all Australian collections. The specimens vary in size and in shape,

some of them appearing broader across the base of the elytra; probably these are males. The granules on the prothorax are also variable. The third elytral interstice bears a single tubercle abrupt posteriorly, but sloping anteriorly, the interstice being slightly raised but rapidly sinking towards the base; there are a few obsolete granules at the base of the tubercle.

235. *Tetralophus excursus*, Pasc. (?)—South Australia: Port Lincoln, Gawler. I attach this name to a species differing from the last, in having a row of granules or small tubercles on the third interstice anterior to the large tubercle, and gradually disappearing towards the base. It is named *T. excursus* in Blackburn's collection.
236. *Tetralophus*, sp. (?)—Kangaroo Island. Three specimens from Kangaroo Island perhaps represent a new species. One of them differs rather decidedly in the more granulate prothorax, with the crests farther apart; the other two seem closer to *T. elevatus* (?) but I am unable to separate them from the first-mentioned specimen. Until more are available I prefer to leave the species undescribed.
237. *Tetralophus sculpturatus*, Waterh.—South Australia: Lucindale; Victoria.
238. *Tetralophus*, sp. (?)—Victoria. A species, differing from *T. sculpturatus* in the smaller number of the elytral tubercles, may prove to be *T. incanus*, Pasc. or a variety of that species.

List of species belonging to genera listed in Part I.:—

- Psolidura reticulata*, Boisd.—New South Wales: Galston.
- Psolidura leai*, Ferg.—Victoria.
- Psolidura brevicauda*, Ferg.—Queensland: Dalby.
- Psolidura grandis*, Ferg.—Queensland: Bluff.
- Psolidura flavosetosa*, Ferg.—South Australia: Crecy, Murray River.
- Talaurinus riverinae*, Macl.—South Australia: Yeelanna.
- Talaurinus simplicipes*, Lea.—South Australia: Lucindale.
- Talaurinus maculipennis*, Lea.—Western Australia: Beverley, Kalgoorlie.
- Talaurinus septentrionalis*, Ferg.—Queensland: Coen River.
- Talaurinus plagiatus*, Ferg.—Queensland: Coen River.
- Talaurinus tessellatus*, Pasc.—Western Australia: Cue.
- Talaurinus variegatus*, Macl.—Queensland: Dalby.

- Talaurinus M-elevatus*, Lea.—New South Wales: Sydney.  
*Talaurinus bucephalus*, Oliv.—New South Wales: Sydney.  
*Talaurinus semispinosus*, Bohem.—Western Australia: Beverley.  
*Sclerorinus tristis*, Boisd. (?)—South Australia: Mount Lofty.  
*Sclerorinus elderi*, Sloane.—Western Australia: Cue.  
*Sclerorinus sublineatus*, Germ.—Victoria: Sea Lake.  
*Sclerorinus vestitus*, Macl.—Victoria: Sea Lake.  
*Sclerorinus stewarti*, Macl.—South Australia: Murray River.  
*Sclerorinus mucronipennis*, Ferg.—South Australia: Mount Gambier.  
*Sclerorinus bubalus*, Oliv.—Tasmania: Hobart.  
*Sclerorinus germari*, Macl.—South Australia: Mount Lofty. A single male varies from typical specimens in being narrower, in the absence of the white clothing along the third elytral interstice, and in the smaller and fewer tubercles on that interstice.  
*Notonophes cichlodes*, Pasc.—Western Australia: Cue.  
*Notonophes taurus*, Ferg.—Western Australia: Cue.

ACANTHOLOPHUS BROWNI, n. sp.

♂. Elongate, subparallel; closely allied to *A. transitus*, Macl., but larger, more elongate. Black; clothing moderately dense, subsquamose, pale golden-yellow, with silvery-white vittae. White scales scanty on head; present along median line and at base of sublateral vittae of prothorax; trivittate along each elytron; on the sides clothing the head, forming two broad lines on prothorax, indistinctly separated, a narrow line along eighth interstice and a broader line along lower border of elytra; under-surface rather thickly set with broad white squames; legs densely clothed with white.

*Rostrum* a little narrower than the head; dorsal surface much narrower than total width of rostrum; the external borders slightly raised, continued back into the supra-orbital crests; dorsal surface with a deep, almost linear, fovea in centre, and a fovea on each side of base; the oblique ridges present, but little marked off from rest of surface; rostrum limited behind by the intercrystal ridge. Head concave in front, behind the intercrystal ridge; supra-orbital crests short, single, with the apex directed backwards and upwards. *Prothorax* (5 × 6 mm.) rather flat on disc, with three transverse impressions, a subapical, a median (indistinct in centre), and a basal, the subapical impression extending backwards in the median line to two-fifths of the length of the prothorax; ocular



lobes prominent; median line rather deeply impressed in the middle; median area of disc moderately broad, with a few scattered granules; sublateral areas with a few fine granules; median group of tubercles small, a pair moderately large, anterior to subapical constriction, a group of four small ones about middle, and a larger one nearer the middle line overlooking the basal impression, one on either side of middle line, at extreme base; lateral tubercles triangular, flattened above, outwardly directed, two anterior to middle, the second the larger, one posterior to middle, about size of anterior tubercle, also a small tubercle present anterior to subapical impression. *Elytra* (13 × 7 mm.) rounded behind shoulders, thence subparallel to before apex; base truncate; disc with rows of small punctures, the intrastrial granules moderately prominent; with three rows of tubercles; first row with about fourteen tubercles, extending from base to edge of declivity, basal tubercles very small, becoming progressively larger, the last three spiniform, the apical tubercle the largest; second row with nine to eleven similar tubercles, not quite reaching base, lower tubercles somewhat outwardly directed, reaching a slightly lower level than the first row; third row with a strong outwardly directed humeral tubercle, a subbasal tubercle about the same size or slightly larger, then four smaller ones to about middle; sides with intrastrial granules moderately evident, the interstices non-granulate. *Beneath* almost flat over ventral segments, excepting the first; metasternum glabrous, with scattered squames, but without evident punctures; ventral segments with a coarse reticulum of large oval punctures, separated by narrow septae, a white squame present as a rule in each puncture. Intermediate *tibiae* with a strong subapical emargination or notch.

♀. Rather larger, more ovate than the male. Head and prothorax similar. *Elytra* (14 × 9 mm.) more widened posteriorly, not parallel-sided; tubercles smaller, thirteen in first row and twelve in second (in the type), third row with two strong basal tubercles as in the male, followed by a row of eight, gradually becoming smaller, the first four or five distinctly tuberculiform. *Beneath* convex, with white squames, but without evident punctures. Intermediate *tibiae* hardly emarginate. *Dim.*—Male, 21 × 7 mm.; female, 22 × 9 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown). Type in author's collection.

Closely allied to *A. transitus*, Macl., but larger and relatively narrower, with much more numerous and considerably smaller elytral tubercles. The median prothoracic tubercles are more distinct than in *A. transitus*, though considerably smaller and differently arranged than in *A. amycteroides*. The

puncturation of the ventral surface is much more distinct than in *A. transitus*. I have described *A. browni* at some length, partly because, though well known, *A. transitus* is far from adequately described, partly because I am not certain what features may be regarded as of generic or group, rather than specific, importance.

ACANTHOLOPHUS TENNANTENSIS, n. sp.

♂. In general appearance close to *A. simplex*, Pasc. Black; densely clothed with golden-brown squames, on the elytra obscurely maculate with white.

*Rostrum* short, rather wide, much dilated on the sides below the scrobes; the upper surface feebly concave in front, the external margins feebly raised, not angulate in front; the oblique ridges hardly traceable, and the basal foveae shallow. Head concave behind intercrystal ridge; supra-ocular crests strongly developed, bifid; as viewed from in front, sloping inwards at base and joined across head in a strong intercrystal ridge; posterior ramus of crest the larger, about the same size as in *A. simplex*, projecting outwards, upwards, and slightly backwards, the anterior ramus shorter, stouter, projecting forwards, the apex upturned. *Prothorax* (3 × 4 mm.) much as in *A. simplex*, the mesial series consisting of six spines on each side, arranged in single series, showing a slight deviation outwards in the middle; the spines short, blunt at apex, the basal two somewhat smaller than the others; external margin with a strong outwardly projecting spine about the middle, and a much smaller one conjoined with it at base anteriorly; the postero-lateral spine represented by a mere granule. *Elytra* (9 × 5 mm.) in general appearance as in *A. simplex*; seriate punctures shallow, only traceable from some directions; with three rows of tubercles, on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices, the other interstices with small granules, little evident except on the second; the first row of tubercles small and granuliform at the base of the elytra, the apical three large, spiniform, the apical spine projecting over the declivity; the second row about eight in number, the basal ones small, the last three or four large, acutely spiniform, the apical one situated halfway down declivity, at a more posterior level than the apical spine of the first row; the third row with a large outwardly projecting humeral tubercle, followed by four others, gradually decreasing in size, and extending to about the middle of the elytra. *Beneath* with apical segment rugosely punctured, the other segments with subobsolete punctures. *Legs* simple.

♀. Rostrum, head, and prothorax as in the male: the postero-lateral tubercles rather stronger, triangular. Elytra

( $10 \times 7$  mm.) broader, with the granules rather more prominent, the second interstice with a single spine on each side, situated above the apical spine of the first row; first row of tubercles much degraded, only the apical tubercle really spiniform, though the preceding two are larger than the others and subspiniform; the second row similarly degraded, about thirteen in number, the last four larger and becoming spiniform; the third row with humeral and second tubercle large, the others much smaller than in the male, and rather more numerous. *Dim.*—Male,  $14 \times 5$  mm.; female,  $15.5 \times 7$  mm.

*Hab.*—Central Australia: Tennant Creek. Type male in South Australian Museum; type female in National Museum, Melbourne.

Close to *A. simplex*, Pasc., but separated, *inter alia*, by the difference in the supra-ocular crests. *A. tatei*, Blackb., is probably closely allied, but the postero-lateral spine in that species is described as bifid.

#### ACANTHOLOPHUS HALMATURINUS, n. sp.

♂. Close to *A. adelaidae*, Waterh., but larger and broader. Black; sparsely clothed with minute brownish adpressed subpubescence, hardly squamosity; the posterior femora with a pale subapical ring.

*Rostrum* much as in *A. adelaidae*; the external margins raised into a strong tubercle or spine, larger than in *A. adelaidae*, the margins sloping backwards from this spine to the base of the supra-ocular crests, low at the base, but closing in the outer side of the basal foveae; the supra-ocular crests bifid, the anterior branch much stronger than in *A. adelaidae*, projecting forwards and somewhat upwards, the posterior branch more slender (both branches, however, comparatively stout), the notch between deep and moderately wide; intercrystal ridge slightly lower than in *A. adelaidae*. *Prothorax* ( $4 \times 4.5$  mm.) rather wider than in *A. adelaidae*, the dorsal surface rather closely set, all over, with small, but evident, granules; the median tubercles arranged much as in *A. adelaidae*, the anterior pair cristiform but less prominent, the median ones smaller and less definite than in *A. adelaidae* hardly larger than granules, the subbasal pair large, backwardly projecting, the basal tubercles moderately large; lateral tubercles triangular, more obtuse than in *A. adelaidae*, granulate on the upper surface, the anterior pair conjoined, the first being very small, the posterior tubercle single but with a small tubercle at base, posteriorly. *Elytra* ( $9 \times 6$  mm.) subparallel, gently rounded to base, and before apex; with rows of small granules, larger and more conspicuous than in *A. adelaidae*; with three rows of tubercles; first row granulate



at base, becoming tuberculate about the middle, the last three only conical and spiniform, the apical tubercle the largest, situated on the edge of the declivity; second row with basal tubercles small, but definite, about ten in all, the last four conical, reaching about the same level posteriorly as the first row: third row smaller than in *A. adelaidae*, eight to ten in number, equal or subequal in size, the last two or three becoming smaller, and thence degenerating in a row of obsolete granules. *Ventral segments* subglabrous, with scattered punctures: apical ventral segment longitudinally convex, very feebly transversely concave posteriorly, the greater part subglabrous, with scattered punctures, the lateral parts with more dense subsetose clothing. *Legs* simple.

♀. Broader, more ovate than the male. Elytra with only the last two tubercles of the first row spiniform, the others traceable though small; second row with eight, third row with seven to eight tubercles. Beneath convex, subglabrous; apical segment with a feeble depression at apex. *Dim.*—Male, 15 × 6 mm.; female, 15 × 7 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper). Closely allied to *A. adelaidae*, the differences noted above should readily separate it. Typical specimens of *A. adelaidae* also occur on the island.

#### ACANTHOLOPHUS SIMULATOR, n. sp.

♂. Small, elongate. Black; rather sparsely clothed above with minute brownish squames, the elytra feebly maculate with white on the sides and posteriorly; beneath with white, depressed, subsetose clothing; legs with similar clothing.

*Rostrum* short, broad; the dorsum hardly excavate, the margins raised into a strong conical tubercle above the insertion of the antennae; oblique ridges hardly raised above the general dorsal surface; the basal foveae deep, open laterally. Head concave in front behind the intercrystal ridge, longitudinally, somewhat obsoletely, ridged; the supra-orbital crests conspicuous, bicornuate, the two horns arising from a common stem, the anterior directed forwards with a feeble curve upwards, the posterior and larger branch directed upwards with a feeble curve backwards. *Prothorax* (3.5 × 3.5 mm.) not greatly ampliate; the anterior margin slightly produced over the head above, without ocular lobes; the disc with three narrow transverse impressions and with the median line strongly depressed in the middle; median group of tubercles about six in number, the anterior pair cristiform, projecting over head, the other tubercles small, rounded, somewhat irregularly disposed, the subbasal tubercle slightly projecting over the basal impression;

lateral group of tubercles outwardly projecting, somewhat peg-shaped, not triangular, nor flattened above; three of the tubercles larger, two of these conjoined at base and situated anterior to the middle, the third posterior to the middle, a small tubercle situated in front of subapical impression, one in the middle but below the other tubercles, one posterior to the third large tubercle, and a smaller one posterior to the basal impression. *Elytra* ( $8 \times 4.5$  mm.) little widened on the sides, rounded to base and apex; punctures small and regular; with regular rows of rather prominent granules and three rows of tubercles; first row of tubercles about twelve in number, small at base, becoming progressively larger posteriorly, the last two or three spiniform, the apical tubercle the largest, overlooking the declivity; the second row running backwards and outwards, not quite reaching base, with about eight tubercles, the last four spiniform, outwardly directed, extending slightly beyond level of first row; the third row with a large humeral and second, or subbasal, tubercle, of about equal size, followed by a row of eight, becoming progressively smaller, not extending much beyond middle. *Beneath* very feebly convex, subglabrous, without evident punctures. *Legs* simple.

♀. Larger, more ovate; elytra wider, more rounded, the apex more produced, with tubercles smaller, the basal ones mere granules, and rather more numerous; beneath more strongly convex. *Dim.*—Male,  $12 \times 4.5$  mm.; female,  $14 \times 6$  mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Lucindale (A. M. Lea), Kangaroo Island (J. G. O. Tepper). Type in South Australian Museum.

The Kangaroo Island specimens show practically no clothing, but I cannot detect any difference between them and the Lucindale specimens. In general appearance this species resembles *A. adelaidae*, Waterh., and is so named in some collections, but the shape of the lateral prothoracic tubercles is quite different from the species which is common about Adelaide, and which I regard as *adelaidae*. *A. simulator* is closely allied to *A. tribulus*, but that species is smaller, with more acute lateral prothoracic tubercles and less conspicuous elytral granules.

#### ACANTHOLOPHUS ALPICOLA, n. sp.

♂. Large, elongate-elliptical, comparatively narrow. Black; fresh specimens densely clothed with dark-brownish squames.

*Rostrum* short, the upper-surface openly concave, with a deeper median impressed line; lateral margins strongly convex, declining towards apex and base; oblique ridges evident,

though not greatly raised, arising separately from the inter-cristal ridge; basal foveae closed, although the outer boundary is somewhat depressed. Head strongly convex above, concave in front; supra-ocular crests single, elongate, running upward parallel to the head, with a slight inclination outwards, for the greater part of their length attached to the head; inter-cristal ridge distinct, though not greatly raised. Scrobes terminated far from the eyes; a rather wide impression running up into the base of the supra-ocular crest, behind the scrobes. Eyes large, ovate. *Prothorax* ( $3 \times 4$  mm.) gently convex from side to side; apical margin feebly produced above, with feeble ocular lobes; disc moderately closely set with small, depressed, subobsolete granules; with a shallowly depressed median area, widest in the middle, the median line more deeply impressed immediately in front of the middle; median tubercles about six in number, irregularly set, all small and rather inconspicuous, but some larger than others; lateral margins with two subequal triangular projections, the anterior composed of two conjoined tubercles, the second of which is the larger, the posterior of a single tubercle; a small tubercle situate in front of the subapical constriction, one between and below the two large tubercles, and one on the lateral-basal angle; sides irregularly scarred above, with a few obsolete granules; with a few scattered punctures below. *Elytra* ( $13 \times 6.5$  mm.) elongate-elliptical, comparatively narrow, strongly convex, the posterior declivity sloping much more gradually than usual; apex with a small, narrow incisure; base without the interstices projecting anteriorly; disc with seriate punctures small, obscurely connected across the interstices; with the third, fifth, and seventh interstices tuberculate, the others with small, subobsolete granules; first row of tubercles ten in number, extending from base to beginning of declivity, the basal ones small, slightly elongate, little raised, the last three or four becoming progressively larger and subacute, but none reaching a large size; second row with eleven tubercles, not reaching base, but extending to a more posterior level than the first row, the last six or seven subacute; third row six to seven in number, all comparatively small and backwardly projecting, the first and second sometimes conjoined; sides with punctures more defined, the interstices neither granulate nor tuberculate. *Beneath* convex over the abdomen from the second to fifth segments; rather closely set with small setigerous punctures, more distinct on the apical segment. *Legs* simple.

♀. Differs from the male in being broader and more robust. Head and prothorax as in the male. *Elytra* ( $14 \times 8$  mm.) obovate, each elytron separately produced at the apex



into a strong mucro, the apex between being deeply emarginate; sculpture similar to that of the male, but the granules practically obsolete, only traceable with difficulty; first row of tubercles eight in number, more elongate but not more prominent, and more isolated than in the male; second row nine in number, the last four subacute; third row seven in number. Ventral segments convex, the basal segment also convex. *Dim.*—Male,  $19 \times 6.5$  mm.; female,  $20 \times 8$  mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (H. J. Carter); Victoria: Mount Baldy (H. J. Carter), Victorian Alps (T. Blackburn). Type in author's collection.

A remarkably distinct species, not close to any I am acquainted with. The types are completely destitute of clothing, but most of the Victorian specimens are moderately densely clothed. The Mount Baldy specimens differ somewhat in being smaller, and in having the supra-ocular crests projecting slightly more prominently from the head; in one specimen also there is distinct evidence of a division of the crest into two component parts.

*ACANTHOLOPHUS SCAPHIROSTRIS*, n. sp.

♂. Elongate, subparallel. Black; rather sparsely clothed above with minute, dingy-brown subpubescence; on the sides of the prothorax, sternal, and ventral segments, with larger, sparse, subsetose clothing; legs moderately densely clothed with greyish, femora with a lighter preapical ring.

*Rostrum* moderately long; the upper-surface rather deeply concave, the depressed area slightly narrowed and rounded off at base; the external margins straight, not greatly raised, subrectangulate, but not produced at apex, not depressed at base. Head separated from rostrum by a transverse sulcus above, not extending to the sides, no intercrystal ridge present; convex, hardly, if at all, depressed in front, with two small granules on the forehead; supra-orbital crests rather short, set upright to plane of head, the upper margin slightly bidentate, the anterior dentation very feeble. Scrobes running back almost to eye, with an oblique upward extension towards base of crest. *Prothorax* ( $4 \times 5$  mm.) very slightly produced above; without ocular lobes; subapical constriction deep, parallel to and moderately close to apical margin; subbasal impression hardly traceable; disc gently transversely convex, set with small, discrete granules; median area not depressed, median tubercles small, granuliform, a large one present on each side of middle line, in front of the subapical impression, tubercles about six in number on each side, irregularly placed; lateral margins with a strongly produced, outwardly projecting

tubercle, in front of middle, the posterior portion the larger, also with a very small subconical tubercle, posterior to middle, and with a small tubercle on each side, anterior to subapical impression; sides vertically scarred above, impunctate and non-granulate. *Elytra* ( $10 \times 5.5$  mm.) elongate-oval, apex widely rounded; base truncate, with forward projecting tubercles or granules at the bases of the first, third, and fifth interstices; seriate punctures small, open, somewhat transverse, with rows of small but distinct granules, somewhat confusedly arranged, appearing to lie between the punctures rather than on the interstices; interstices third, fifth, and seventh, tuberculate; third interstice with a row of small granules, becoming tuberculiform about the middle, the last three or four moderately large, spiniform, the apical tubercle situated on the edge of the declivity; fifth interstice with a row of nine tubercles, becoming progressively larger posteriorly, not quite reaching base, but extending to the same level posteriorly as the first row, the last four tubercles acute and spiniform, the apical tubercles of the first and second rows being about the same size; seventh interstice with a row of small outwardly projecting tubercles, extending from the humeral tubercle, and degenerating after the sixth or seventh into a row of granules, the third or fourth from the base generally slightly larger than the others; sides with seriate punctures more distinct, rather strongly transverse, giving sides a vertically rugose appearance; the interstices non-granulate. *Beneath* subnitid, with fine scattered setigerous punctures, set more closely on apical segment, the extreme apex slightly rugulose, metasternum obscurely, transversely tricarinate; basal ventral segment flattened, the others feebly transversely convex. *Legs* simple. *Dim.*— $16 \times 5.5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Bridgetown (H. J. Carter, A. M. Lea), Warren River (W. D. Dodd). Type in author's collection.

There is a female of this species in Mr. Lea's collection: it differs from the male in being broader, and in having the basal abdominal segments convex. The elytral tubercles are also somewhat smaller. In the male the metasternum is transversely carinate about the middle, and the anterior and posterior margins are raised, to a less extent, giving the segment somewhat of a tricarinate appearance. The species is most closely allied to *A. eximius*, Macl., but is smaller, with smaller elytral tubercles.

#### MOLOCHTUS HERCULES, n. sp.

♂. Size large; elongate-ovate. Black; without clothing on body; setae present only on sides, of a light colour.

*Rostrum* deeply excavate, the centre depressed; the external dorsal borders thick, strongly raised, sinuous in outline, incurved towards base, rather coarsely punctate. Head strongly convex, sublaevigate, minutely transversely strigose posteriorly, with scattered obsolete punctures in front, with a semi-circular impression running from behind crests across the front of the head, ill-defined above, deeper laterally; with a small bidentate, supra-ocular crest on either side, the processes small, dentiform, the posterior the larger; forehead feebly convex between the crests; head separated from rostrum by a deep transverse sulcus, somewhat V-shaped in centre. *Prothorax* ( $7 \times 7$  mm.) subquadrate, widest in front of middle, the sides sloping very gradually towards base, much more abruptly towards apex; anterior margin truncate, with a small, obtusely-angulate projection behind eye; disc feebly convex, somewhat flattened above; with a deep circumferential sulcus, interrupted in the middle line, immediately behind apex, and with a wider concave depressed area at base; median line impressed anteriorly, thence hardly traceable; set with flattened, irregularly polygonal, contiguous granules, the facets fitting into each other; with four small dentiform tubercles on either side, an anterior pair on apical declivity, and a posterior pair near latero-basal angle; sides with granules more rounded, not extending more than about halfway towards coxae. *Elytra* ( $14 \times 9$  mm.) elongate, widest near base, gradually rounded towards apex, the latter somewhat produced, with a mucroniform projection, separated by a narrow emargination, on each side; base truncate, with a small dentiform tubercle on each side at humeral angle; disc flattened above, strongly declivous posteriorly; puncto-striate, striae narrow, punctures small, connected transversely by irregular sulci, frequently running across whole width of elytron; interstices not raised, granules depressed, flattened, confluent laterally; the whole sculpture confused, consisting of a series of wavy transverse elevations and depressions. *Beneath* flattened over basal ventral segments, the first segment somewhat hollowed out between the posterior coxae. Metasternum and two basal ventral segments with scattered granules, apical segments not granulate, somewhat rugosely punctate. Anterior *tibiae* without subapical emargination; all with moderately conspicuous granules on the under-surface; tarsi short, flattened, with peculiar claw-joint characteristic of the genus.

♀. More ovate than the male. Head and rostrum similar. *Prothorax* ( $5.5 \times 6$  mm.) smaller, widest about middle, tubercles at sides rather stronger, mesial line impressed throughout. *Elytra* ( $16 \times 9$  mm.) longer, more



rounded on sides, less produced at apex, without humeral denticle at base; sculpture similar. Beneath, convex; basal segments not flattened, obscurely rugulose, with minute transverse scratches at sides of basal segments. Tibiae lighter, with long setae beneath but without granules. *Dim.*—Male, female,  $23 \times 9$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Kookynie (types), Kalgoorlie, Cue (W. H. Brown). In the Museum collection from Cue, also from Central Australia (Elder Exped.) and Coolgardie (Blackburn's collection). A male in the British Museum is from Hermannsburg, Central Australia (H. J. Hillier). Type in author's collection.

Among described species of *Molochthus* the present one may be readily identified by the small bidentate supra-ocular crests. Another, undescribed, species in my collection has similar crests, but is a much smaller insect, and differs in other respects. One of the female specimens from Cue in my collection shows whitish squames forming feeble maculae, on the sides and on the apical declivity, and also present on the legs.

A female collected by Capt. S. A. White at Fincke River, MacDonnell Ranges, perhaps represents a variety of this species. It is smaller ( $18 \times 7$  mm.), with even more obliterate elytral sculpture; the rostrum also is more shallowly excavate, and has a narrow, impressed, median line. It agrees fairly well with a male in my own collection from the Ashburton River, Western Australia, but more specimens are necessary to decide whether the form is a subspecific one or merely due to individual variation.

#### CUBICORRHYNCHUS CURVIPES, n. sp.

♂. In general appearance close to *C. maculatus*, MacL. Black: densely clothed with dark-greyish squames, the prothorax with three or four whitish spots, and the elytra obscurely maculate with white; the apical portion of the femora and the tibiae with dense white clothing; setae light coloured.

*Rostrum* gently concave, the sides hardly raised; with rather coarse punctures; separated from the head, above, by a distinct, impressed, transverse line, not reaching to the sides. Head flattened in front, with scattered, umbilicate granules, strigose between; the upper part of the head finely transversely strigulose; supra-ocular crests rather short but distinct, projecting almost at right angles to the surface. *Prothorax* ( $3 \times 3.5$  mm.) with distinct subapical transverse impression, and a rather deeply-impressed median line, deepest in front of middle, but not reaching apex or base; lateral

margins with about five obtuse dentations, the two anterior the larger, also with a small one in front of subapical impression; disc moderately closely set with small, round, slightly depressed, umbilicate, setigerous granules; sides with granules distinct above, obsolescent towards coxae. *Elytra* ( $7 \times 4.5$  mm.) feebly convex on disc, strongly declivous posteriorly; base with small granules at the ends of the first, third, and fifth interstices; punctures small, regular; intrastrial granules not traceable; interstices little raised, each with a row of small granules, obsolete anteriorly, becoming distinct towards the sides and posteriorly; lateral interstices not granulate. *Below*, feebly depressed over basal ventral segment; subglabrous, with small, scattered, setigerous punctures; apical segment with punctures closer together, and rather coarser, especially towards apex. Posterior *tibiae* moderately long, strongly curved forwards towards apex, the apical end very slightly thickened, the inner-surface set with small granules; the anterior *tibiae* also strongly curved, though less so than the posterior; the intermediate pair feebly curved.

♀. Similar to male; convex beneath, the apical segment with finer punctures, though closer than on the other segments; the *tibiae* less strongly curved than in the male. *Dim.*—Male, female,  $10 \times 4.5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Geraldton (W. D. Dodd and H. W. Brown).

At first sight the *tibiae* appear to be evenly curved throughout, but the basal portion is almost straight, the curvature occurring in the apical half. The serrate prothorax would associate this species with *C. crenicollis*, Waterh., from which the tibial curvature, *inter alia*, will separate it. The anterior femora are contiguous, which, in addition to many other features, will separate it from *C. bohemannii* and *C. occultus*. *C. maculatus* and its allies may be readily distinguished by their non-serrate prothorax and different tibial structure.

#### CUBICORRHYNCHUS STRIGICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Of average size and appearance; prothorax rotundate, with widely separate granules, strigose between. Black; clothing dark-grey, squamose; setae light.

*Rostrum* feebly concave above, the lateral margins little raised; the upper-surface somewhat rugose. Head flattened in front, separated from rostrum by a transverse impression; rather closely and finely longitudinally and obliquely strigose, with a few indistinct granules amongst the strigæ; the back of the head very finely strigulose; supra-ocular crests small, almost upright. Scape moderately long, rather thin. *Prothorax* ( $3.5 \times 4.5$  mm.) strongly rounded on the sides;

with marked subapical constriction; median line not impressed, but very finely carinate; an obscure indefinite impression present at each side of disc; disc with small, widely separate granules, the derm between finely strigose, the central strigae longitudinal, the more lateral ones running transversely inwards and obliquely downwards and inwards from the sides; sides non-strigose, with a few granules above. *Elytra* ( $7 \times 5$  mm.) gently convex above, strongly declivous towards apex; puncto-striate, the punctures small and regular; the median interstices flattened, without granules, the more lateral interstices each with a row of closely-set granules, more evident towards the sides and posteriorly; lateral interstices not granulate. *Beneath* with scattered punctures, much closer, semiconfluent and coarser on the apical segment. Anterior *tibiae* slight, curved towards the apex, the under-surface gently sinuate; posterior *tibiae* not curved, the under-surface distinctly, though not greatly, thickened in the middle; the intermediate *tibiae* feebly sinuate on under-surface; all with small granules along the under-surface, but most marked at the thickening on the posterior *tibiae*.

♀. Differs from the male in the somewhat less strongly-rounded prothorax, in the more convex under-surface, and in the posterior *tibiae* being practically straight and hardly thickened on the under-surface. *Dim.*—Male,  $12 \times 5$  mm.; female,  $10 \times 4.5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Victoria: Nathalia, Tallarook; South Australia: Lucindale, Naracoorte, Murray Bridge. Type in author's collection.

Most of the specimens before me are labelled "Victoria" without locality; probably it has a wide range in the western portions of that State. A specimen from Oodnadatta differs in having the head non-strigose; I do not think it is distinct. The species may be differentiated from all other known ones, with the exception of the two following, by the strigose prothorax. Of these *C. quadraticollis* is a much smaller species with much less strongly-rounded prothorax; while *C. substrigosus*, besides being smaller, has somewhat different granulation of the prothorax and lighter *tibiae* not noticeably thickened beneath. Mr. Sloane previously considered this species to be *C. sterilis*, Pasc., but Mr. Blair states, after comparison of my specimens with Pascoe's types, that it is not that species.

Specimens sent to me as *C. maculatus*, Macl., var. *brevipes*, Lea, by Mr. Lea himself, belong to this species; but the specimens in Mr. Lea's collection do not. I may add that unless the prothorax is more or less abraded the sculpture cannot readily be distinguished. Normally the species is



densely clothed, and very similar in appearance and clothing to *C. maculatus*, Macl.

CUBICORRHYNCHUS QUADRATICOLLIS, n. sp.

♂. Size small; prothorax subquadrate, finely strigose, with scattered granules. Black; rather densely clothed with obscure brownish squames; setae light coloured.

*Rostrum* and head much as in *C. strigicollis*, the granules on the head more distinct; the supra-ocular crests slightly larger and more sloping. *Prothorax* (2.5 × 3 mm.) subquadrate, rather feebly rounded on sides, the lateral basal angles subangulate, not widely rounded; the sublateral impressions more definite, when viewed from some directions, appearing to indent the lateral margins; median line not impressed or carinate; disc finely and closely strigose, more evidently so than in *C. strigicollis*, the strigae running downwards and inwards from the anterior margin; with fine, widely-separated granules among the strigae; sides finely strigose, with scattered granules above and in front. *Elytra* (6 × 4.5 mm.) more ovate than in *C. strigicollis*; the median interstices with fine granules, rather irregularly arranged and more or less widely separate, on the third interstice showing a tendency to form two incomplete rows; the more lateral interstices with granules more closely set, forming more or less continuous rows; lateral interstices non-granulate. *Under-surface* as in *C. strigicollis*. Posterior *tibiae* short, thickened and granulate on the under-surface, about the middle, feebly incurved.

♀. Rather more robust than the male; prothorax similar, but with lateral notch somewhat more conspicuous; under-surface convex, with scattered yellowish setae, posterior *tibiae* very little thickened, almost straight. *Dim.*—Male, 9.5 × 4.5 mm.; female, 11 × 5.5 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Nairne, Fowler Bay, Mount Compass, Mount Lofty. Type in South Australian Museum.

Closely allied to both the preceding and the following species, but I think distinct from both; the differences are noted under those species.

CUBICORRHYNCHUS SUBSTRIGOSUS, n. sp.

♂. Small, elongate-ovate. Black; densely clothed (fresh specimens), with light-brownish squames; setae light coloured.

*Rostrum* short, feebly concave above, separated from head by a narrow impressed line; definite punctures not traceable. Head closely, rather strongly strigose, the strigae running upwards in the centre, obliquely outwards towards

the sides; supra-ocular crests moderately large, acute, projecting backwards and slightly outwards. *Prothorax* ( $3 \times 4$  mm.) moderately rounded on the sides, basal angles rounded; moderately closely set with flattened, setigerous granules; the derm between the granules somewhat obscurely strigose, the central strigae running parallel to the median line, the more lateral ones running transversely and obliquely; the regions of the anterior and posterior lateral angles without traceable strigae; sides granulate above, obsolete strigose below and behind. *Elytra* ( $7 \times 4.75$  mm.) ovate, convex, strongly declivous posteriorly; puncto-striate, the punctures small, open, indefinitely separated from each other; interstices hardly granulate, a few indistinct granules alone distinguishable, these somewhat more evident towards the sides and on the declivity; sides with interstices non-granulate. *Beneath*, depressed over the metasternum and first ventral segment; moderately closely set with rather small punctures, the apical segment rather densely clothed with yellow setae. Anterior *coxae* contiguous; anterior and intermediate tibiae slightly curved, the anterior the more so; posterior tibiae almost straight, feebly incurved.

♀. Differs in the prothorax being less strigose, the strigae being only traceable with difficulty, in the convex abdomen, and in the posterior tibiae straight. *Dim.*—Male,  $10 \times 4.75$  mm.; female,  $10 \times 5$  mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges, Coorong; others labelled "Australia, old collection." Type in South Australian Museum.

Close to *C. quadraticollis*, but I think distinct. The strigae are less distinct on the prothorax, and the granules more numerous and more distinct. In both these respects the series shows a good deal of variation, but the longer and more slender posterior tibiae will always separate from *C. quadraticollis*.

Some specimens, from Mount Lofty Ranges, have the prothoracic granules much more distinct, and possibly represent a different species. For the present I prefer to regard them as a variety of *C. substrigosus*.

#### CUBICORRHYNCHUS AUREOMACULATUS, n. sp.

♂. Size moderately large; prothorax dentate at sides; elytral interstices granulate. Black; upper-surface with minute brownish squames, conspicuously maculate with larger metallic coppery-golden and white squames; under-surface with fine hair-like setae; basal two-thirds of femora scantily clad with white squames, apical third and tibiae with dense white squames interspersed with golden; setae light-brown.

*Rostrum* separated from head by a distinct impression; upper-margins convex in profile; upper-surface lightly concave, with a median, triangular, laevigate area, extending on to head. Head convex, flattened in front, with two small, separated granules, on upper portion of front; supra-ocular crests strong, projecting upwards and slightly outwards. *Prothorax* ( $4 \times 4.75$  mm.) dentate at sides; disc almost flat, with strong subapical constriction; median line barely traceable in places; the lateral margin with three moderately large dentations anterior to middle, and a number of smaller granules, posterior to middle; anterior margin with closely-set granules, posterior margin also granulate; centre of disc with moderately large, rounded, setigerous granules, moderately closely set, leaving a submarginal area extending almost all round disc, free or comparatively free from granules; sides granulate above. *Elytra* ( $7.5 \times 5.5$  mm.) flattened on disc, strongly declivous posteriorly; puncto-striate; the interstices with evident, rather large granules, somewhat irregular on the central interstices, closer and more regular on the more lateral ones; sides with the seventh interstice granulate, the others non-granulate. *Under-surface* rather feebly concave over the metasternum and first abdominal segment; subglabrous, with scattered setigerous punctures, the fifth segment with punctures closer and rather coarser at the apex. Anterior *coxae* contiguous; anterior and posterior tibiae evenly and moderately curved, intermediate tibiae feebly curved, all with small, but evident granules on the under-surface.

♀. Differs in the more convex, nitid ventral surface, the punctures being apparently completely obsolete, except on the apical segment, where they are large and shallow, and in the straight posterior tibiae. *Dim.*—Male,  $13 \times 5.5$  mm.; female,  $14 \times 6$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown), Onslow (C. French); North-western Australia.

The golden maculae are irregularly distributed on the elytra, the white occur in association with the golden; on the prothorax the golden squames clothe the submarginal area, the white are limited to a small spot on each side at the middle of the lateral margin. Apart from the following species, I know of no described species closely allied to the present one. *C. curvipes* has much more strongly curved tibiae; *C. crenicollis* is a smaller insect, and differs in many ways. The species appears to have a wide distribution. The Onslow specimens, perhaps, represent a variety, as the prothorax is more evenly granulate all over; I do not regard it as specifically distinct.



## CUBICORRHYNCHUS RECTIPES, n. sp.

♂. Size comparatively large; in general appearance close to *C. aureomaculatus*. Black; densely, almost uniformly clothed with squames of a coppery-golden colour; setae light-yellow; legs densely clothed with creamy squames.

*Rostrum* much as in *C. aureomaculatus*. Head with the supra-ocular crests stronger, and projecting slightly forwards as well as upwards. *Prothorax* ( $4 \times 4.5$  mm.) apparently somewhat less transverse; the subapical constriction wider, less regular, the lateral margins more strongly and irregularly dentate; the anterior margin distinctly sinuate in the middle; the posterior margin without granules, except the two central basal ones, which are slightly larger than in *C. aureomaculatus*; disc with granules larger, arranged after the same plan. *Elytra* ( $9 \times 6$  mm.) more obovate, feebly convex above; interstices with the granules slightly, but distinctly larger, somewhat variable in size; sides and under-surface as in *C. aureomaculatus*, except that the apical punctures are somewhat coarser. Anterior *coxae* contiguous; anterior tibiae rather feebly curved; posterior tibiae straight; granules on under-surface of tibiae fine, obscured by clothing.

♀. Resembles male; clothing dense, variable, coppery-gold, variegated with darker brown and silvery-white; legs thickly clothed with whitish and coppery scales. Beneath convex, nitid, the intermediate segments each with a transverse row of shallow, rather wide, but almost obsolete punctures; apical segment with shallow punctures at apex, with a conspicuous creamy patch of squames, with coppery reflections, on either side; the other segments very feebly maculate at sides. *Dim.*—Male,  $15 \times 6$  mm.; female,  $14 \times 6$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type in author's collection.

The scales clothing this species are, particularly on the female, most beautiful when seen with a lens. The clothing of the female is variable, but in all specimens the coppery-metallic scales predominate. Many of the specimens show no silvery scales on the prothorax and elytra; in the female type, however, these are present along the middle and sides of the pronotum, and are scattered in irregular maculae on the elytra. The rostrum and anterior portion of the head are always clothed, except in the middle, with white or creamy squames, the posterior portion of the head being clothed with coppery-golden squames. Though closely allied to *C. aureomaculatus*, this species is, I think, distinct. Apart from the clothing, and slight differences in the comparative sizes of the supra-orbital crests and of the granules, the male of *C. rectipes* may be readily distinguished by the straight

posterior tibiae. Mr. Brown informs me that *C. aureomaculatus* is common about Cue, in damp localities; whereas *C. rectipes* is rare, and only found on red sandy soil about 12 miles from Cue.

ACHERRES LATUS, n. sp.

Close to *A. mamillatus*, Pasc., but larger and wider. Black; with scanty yellowish clothing in depressions.

*Rostrum* and head as in *A. mamillatus*, but rostral crests more prominent. *Prothorax* ( $2.5 \times 2.5$  mm.) comparatively narrow, subparallel on sides; strongly convex antero-posteriorly, and from side to side; with a deep median longitudinal impression, and irregularly bi-impressed near apex; set with moderately large granules, about the same size as in *A. mamillatus*, each with an umbilicate puncture at apex. *Elytra* ( $6.5 \times 5.5$  mm.) obovate, widest across infra-humeral tubercles, thence narrowing rather rapidly to base, and more gradually to apex; base about as wide as prothorax, gently emarginate, humeri moderately prominent; disc flattened above, moderately declivous towards sides, and strongly declivous posteriorly; with rows of moderately large, open, foveiform punctures, the intervening ridges not granulate; first and second interstices with a single row of low granules, each with a large umbiliform puncture; fourth with a few similar granules, anterior to middle; third and fifth each with a row of tuberculiform elevations, on the third, small, hardly elevated at base, merely indicated by the punctures, becoming larger posteriorly, the last three definitely tuberculiform, each with several open punctures, arranged in a cluster, the apical tubercle situated on the edge of the declivity; fifth with a row of eight or nine, the basal ones small but evident, the apical four larger, spiniform, a small spinule present on declivity, the basal elevations with several punctures, the apical ones with a single puncture only; an infra-humeral tubercle present, situated on seventh interstice, low, rounded, irregularly punctate; lateral interstices not granulate. *Beneath* as in *A. mamillatus*. *Dim.*— $10 \times 5.5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Cue, Lake Austin (H. W. Brown). Type in South Australian Museum.

I am doubtful of the sex of the type, but think it is probably a male; four specimens are before me, but except for some difference in size I cannot indicate any sexual distinctions. The species is close to *A. mamillatus*, and perhaps should be regarded as a variety only. Compared with specimens of *A. mamillatus* from Geraldton, the present species differs in its larger size, more deeply channelled prothorax, and broader

elytra with larger punctures, larger and more definitely punctate granules, and smaller tubercles.

ACHERRES PILOSUS, n. sp.

Small, elongate-ovate. Black; moderately densely covered with minute brownish squames; midline of head and prothorax with a narrow, cinereous vitta, a similar, interrupted vitta along upper edge, and a less definite one along lower edge of the sides of the elytra; beneath maculate with cinereous in middle of metasternum and abdominal segments, and at sides of the two basal segments; setae long and conspicuous.

*Head* and rostrum as in *A. mamillatus*, but rostral crests longer, broader, more flattened out above. *Prothorax* ( $2 \times 2$  mm.) subcylindrical, convex antero-posteriorly, and from side to side; median line deeply impressed; closely set with moderately large, conical granules, each bearing a long seta. *Elytra* ( $6 \times 4$  mm.) strongly and evenly rounded on the sides; base gently emarginate, humeri slightly produced; seriate punctures open, foveiform, regular; interstices granulate, sutural granules small, barely traceable, elsewhere small but larger and evident, rounded above, conical posteriorly and laterally, each with a long seta arising from a deep puncture; granules arranged in single series, generally duplicated or triplicated on the third interstice, and occasionally elsewhere; set close together, but farther apart on the more lateral interstices; sides with interstices more obsoletely granulate. *Beneath* with scattered setigerous punctures. *Dim.*— $9 \times 4$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type in author's collection.

Differs from all previously described species in having the elytra granulate, not tuberculate. The differences between this species and *A. granulatus* are noted under the latter. I think the type is probably a male, but there seems to be little sexual difference in this genus.

ACHERRES GRANULATUS, n. sp.

Very similar in general appearance to *A. pilosus*. Black; elytra with scattered, yellow maculae; setae short, dark.

*Rostral crests* similar to those in *A. pilosus*, but slightly shorter, and more flattened out; antennal scape somewhat shorter, and much more incrassate at apex than in *A. pilosus*. *Prothorax* ( $2.5 \times 2.5$  mm.) similar to *A. pilosus*, but with mesial line much less strongly impressed. *Elytra* ( $6 \times 5$  mm.) in shape as in *A. pilosus*, but more or less depressed along the suture; punctures shallower, more open, less regular, and often



communicating across the interstices; granules larger, umbilicate, quite definite on the sutural interstice, on the other interstices set rather farther apart than in *A. pilosus*, and generally in single series, larger, conical posteriorly and laterally. *Dim.*— $8.5 \times 5$  mm.

*Hab.*—Australia (Blackburn's collection); South Australia: Tarcoola (H. Hacker). Type in South Australian Museum.

Founded on two specimens, probably males, without locality labels, from Blackburn's collection. A third specimen is in Mr. Lea's collection from Tarcoola. The species is closely allied to *A. pilosus*, but the differences noted above, especially those in the scape and elytral granules, appear to me sufficient to warrant their separation. A specimen in the Museum collection seems to me to belong to this species. The size is larger and the elytra are, relatively to the prothorax, much longer than in the type, and there are slight differences in the elytral sculpture. The specimen is from Central Australia, and measures  $11 \times 6$  mm.

#### AMORPHORHINUS MURICEUS, n. sp.

Small, elongate-ovate. Black; densely clothed with brown subpubescence, variegated with creamy on the elytra; the light clothing forming a broad basal transverse band, a longitudinal patch on the suture at the apex, slightly touching the posterior tubercles and irregularly clothing the sides; sides of sternal and abdominal segments and the legs with light clothing punctate with black, ventral segments feebly maculate in the centre, knees black.

*Rostrum* short, wide, upper-surface slightly depressed in centre, rather coarsely punctured on the ridges; the external margins curved over the scrobes, depressed at base, the internal ridges nodulose, not very prominent. Head broad, front hardly concave, obsoletely longitudinally ridged, with a central median impression; supra-ocular crests broad, projecting outwards and slightly upwards. *Prothorax* ( $2 \times 3$  mm.) with the sides tuberculate-angulate in the middle; ocular lobes feeble; with an irregular depression on each side of apex, and well-defined median line, deepest posteriorly; closely set with moderately large, somewhat mamilliform granules; sides granulate. *Elytra* ( $5.5 \times 4$  mm.) widened on the sides posteriorly, rather strongly narrowed to apex; base strongly emarginate; humeri strongly advanced, cristiform, slightly inturned; punctures obscured by clothing; intrastrial granules rather prominent; suture granulate about middle; third interstice slightly produced forwards at base, with small granules, becoming larger posteriorly, the last four or five definitely

tuberculiform, the second last the largest, tubercles ending at commencement of declivity; fifth interstice with a row of tubercles extending from humeral crests, which are outwardly serrate, posteriorly and somewhat outwardly, the basal tubercles small and granuliform, the last four or five stronger and definitely tuberculiform; sides with a moderately strong infra-humeral spine. *Ventral segments* flat. *Legs* simple. *Dim.*—9.5 × 4 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: South Perth, Mundaring (H. M. Giles), Gingin (H. J. Carter), Beverley (South Australian Museum). Type in author's collection.

Closely allied to *A. polyacanthus*, Pasc., under which name it appears in most Australian collections. A specimen was sent to Mr. Blair, who states that it is labelled "*A. muriceus*, Pasc.," in the British Museum. I cannot, however, find any evidence of this name ever having been published. Mr. Blair kindly sent the type of *A. polyacanthus* for examination. Among other differences *A. polyacanthus* has the elytral tubercles much larger and more spiniform. It is possible that the two may be extreme forms of one species, but I do not think so. Too much stress should not be laid on differences of tuberculation, but in this case the difference is decided, and is supported by several minor differences. I think also that more than one species are included under the allied species, *A. australis*; the form in the Museum collection, however, appears to be typical.

#### MELANEGIS HALMATURINA, n. sp.

Small, elongate, subangulate at the sides posteriorly, much produced apically. Black; rather sparsely covered with minute dull-golden, subsquamose clothing; the middle of the ventral segments and the legs with golden subsetose pubescence.

*Rostrum* moderately long and narrow; the upper-surface deeply grooved along the middle; a strongly elevated ridge along each side of median sulcus, more elevated and strongly convex in profile posteriorly; a faint groove along the outer side of the posterior portion, probably indicating the separation between the internal and external ridges. Scrobes curved, wide posteriorly, touching eyes. Head partly concealed by the prothorax, small, convex. Eyes flat, elongate-obovate, slightly compressed antero-posteriorly. Scape short, moderately incrassate externally. *Prothorax* (1.75 × 1.75 mm.) little widened, evenly rounded on sides, apical margin slightly produced over the head; ocular lobes moderately distinct; disc with a deep median longitudinal impression, and a more irregular one towards each side; the derm between the furrows raised into a strong ridge on each side, the lateral margins also

somewhat raised; ridges with moderately large, closely-set granules, one or two granules also present about the middle of the sublateral furrows; sides granulate. *Elytra* ( $5 \times 3$  mm.) about as wide as prothorax at base, thence gradually but strongly widened to behind middle, then strongly narrowed to apex, the widest part forming an obtuse angle on each side, the apex much produced; base deeply emarginate, the humeri strongly produced, the third interstices less strongly, but evidently, produced; disc with punctures obscured, with numerous fine granules irregularly arranged, partly intrastrial granules, partly granules belonging to the third and fifth interstices; with two transverse rows, each consisting of two nodulose elevations, the inner in each row situated the more posteriorly, the first row about the middle, the second across the edge of the declivity and forming the lateral angle; sides with rows of rather large punctures, the interstices with a few feeble granules. *Beneath*, flattened on the apical segments, slightly convex on the two basal ones, with a few scattered punctures. *Legs* simple; *tarsi* short, spongiose on each side of median furrow. *Dim.*— $9 \times 3$  mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Kangaroo Island (F. R. Zietz). Type in South Australian Museum.

I believe the specimen described to be a male, but can distinguish no sex characters in the short series before me. The nodulose elevations on the elytra are somewhat flattened above, and are situated primarily on the third and fifth interstices, but extend over and involve the adjacent ones; the more posterior row is the larger.

I am not at all sure that I have placed this interesting species in the correct genus, but as in general appearance and sculpture it approaches closest to *Melanegis stygia*, I am content for the present to leave it in that genus.

#### BRACHYMYCTERUS, n. gen.

Short, relatively broad. *Rostrum* short, wide, not excavate, the upper-surface with a deep, longitudinal, median impression. *Scrobes* curved, reaching eye. *Scape* short, widely ampliate and incrassate at extremity. *Head* convex. *Prothorax* rounded on sides, widest in front of middle, apex feebly rounded above; *ocular lobes* absent; granulate. *Elytra* wide, evenly rounded on sides, strongly declivous posteriorly; base emarginate, with the first, third, and fifth interstices projecting anteriorly; *seriate punctate*, interstices granulate. *Tarsi* short, broad.

In general appearance not unlike a small species of *Bubaris*, and with a similar scape, the present genus differs in the absence of the ocular lobes. The propectus appears to



be slightly excavate, and, on this character, the species would fall, in Pascoe's table of the *Euomides*, beside *Amorphorhinus*. Moreover, Mr. Blair informs me that specimens were placed in Pascoe's collection at the end of that genus. The absence of the supra-ocular crests, *inter alia*, removes it, however, from *Amorphorhinus*.

BRACHYMYCTERUS AURITUS, n. sp.

Small, ovate. Black; densely clothed with cinereous and brownish depressed subpubescence, the lighter colour predominating in fresh specimens, the brown forming maculae, interspersed with metallic reddish-golden pubescence, this predominating along the median line.

*Rostrum* short, wide, not excavate; the upper-surface coarsely punctate, the median line deeply impressed, not differentiated into internal and external ridges. Head convex, a very feeble transverse impression present at the base of the rostrum, but not distinctly separating it from the head. *Prothorax* ( $1.75 \times 2$  mm.) wide, broadest in front of middle, slightly narrowed to apex, more strongly narrowed to base; mesial and subapical impressions distinct; closely set with small but prominent granules, subconical towards the sides. *Elytra* ( $4.5 \times 3$  mm.) wide, gently rounded on sides, more strongly rounded to base and apex; base gently emarginate, the first, third, and fifth interstices projecting anteriorly; with regular rows of elongate punctures; interstices closely set with small granules, obscured by the clothing, more evident posteriorly. *Beneath* gently concave over the base of abdomen, the metasternum and first abdominal segment coarsely punctate. *Dim.*— $6.5 \times 3$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type in author's collection.

The clothing varies somewhat in different specimens, in some the light clothing predominating, in others the darker. The metallic colour is apparent only in certain lights. In the type, which I think is probably a male, there is absolutely no trace of internal rostral ridges, and the head appears to run into the rostrum without interruption; in another specimen, however, there appear, when viewed from behind, to be two very feeble elevations at the base of the rostrum; these probably represent the internal ridges. This species adds another to the list of novelties discovered by Mr. Brown in Western Australia.

CUCULLOTHORAX, n. gen.

*Rostrum* moderately long, separated from the head by a distinct transverse sulcus; under-surface comparatively narrow,

composed of two parallel ridges, separated by a median linear impression; side widely ampliate; scrobes moderately curved, ending not far from eye. Head strongly convex, partially concealed by prothorax; eyes rotundate, set well forward. Antennae moderately long; scape moderately incrassate, passing eye, but not reaching prothorax; funicle six-jointed; club obovate. *Prothorax* strongly produced into a cowl-like median lobe, enclosing and partly concealing the head; ocular lobes present, small; disc of pronotum passing into sides without definite demarcation. *Elytra* narrow, slightly widened posteriorly; posterior declivity almost perpendicular; with three rows of tubercles on each side of back. *Under-surface* sloping posteriorly and dorsally from metasternum to apex of second segment, thence practically flat to apex; prosternum not apparently excavate; metasternum moderately short. *Legs* moderately long, simple; anterior tarsal joints short; posterior moderately long.

The above genus is proposed for a most extraordinary looking weevil. I think I am correct in assigning it to the *Amycterides*, although I have seen it in Sydney collections placed among the *Aterpides*. Although, in general facies, unlike any *Amycterid* known to me, critical examination has failed to reveal any character definitely excluding it from that subfamily. The mouth parts I have not been able to dissect out, but as far as I can judge on external examination, they do not differ from the *Amycterid* type. The rostral structure is not dissimilar from other *Euomid* genera. The six-jointed funicle is typical of the *Amycterides*, although *Aterpus* has also a six-jointed funicle. The short metasternum without visible episterna is also characteristic. The tarsi are like those of many other *Amycterid* genera. The dissimilarity of the genus from other *Amycterid* genera arises from the shape of the prothorax, and the setting of the elytral tubercles. In regard to the prothorax, the extension is not more extraordinary than, though very different from, that of *Dialeptopus*, to which genus, indeed, *Cucullothorax* seems most nearly allied. The elytral tubercles are set on the back, in three rows, placed closely together. I believe that these rows probably represent the first, third, and fifth interstices, the intermediate ones having been crowded out and obliterated. In other *Amycterid* genera it is difficult to trace the intermediate interstices. I might add that Mr. A. M. Lea agrees with me in allocating this genus to the *Amycterides*.

*CUCULLOTHORAX HORRIDUS*, n. sp.

Small, elongate. Black; subnitid, elytral tubercles diluted with red. Setae small, black.

*Head* with rather large, somewhat obsolete, punctures. Rostrum rather coarsely punctate along dorsal ridges and on sides; not excavate above, with a deep median linear sulcus, dividing the surface into two parallel ridges. Eyes small, round; their anterior margin almost impinging on base of rostrum. Antennae with second funicular joint longer than the first. *Prothorax* ( $3.5 \times 3$  mm.) almost oval as viewed from above, convex; as viewed from side, strongly produced upwards and forwards to apex, then turning downwards to form a large hood- or cowl-shaped median lobe enclosing head, the cavity for the head looking downwards and forwards; closely set with rather strong, rounded, setigerous granules, the depressions between the granules forming, on the sides, a foveate reticulum, most marked near coxae. *Elytra* ( $6 \times 3.25$  mm.) narrow, gradually widened from base to beyond middle, greatest width not wider than prothorax; apex strongly rounded, flanged by a thickened margin on either side, with a small but distinct median emargination; base with four tuberculiform projections extending anteriorly; each elytron with three rows of strong subconical tubercles above: the rows closely placed, the depressions of the striae hardly, if at all, traceable; the tubercles fairly closely set in the rows, their apices obsoletely multipunctate; the tubercles larger in the more external rows, and in all the rows increasing in size posteriorly; sides with three rows of depressed, closely set, tubercles, the intervals more definitely puncto-striate. *Beneath* with moderately large, round punctures on coxae, sterna, and the two basal ventral segments, fewer and smaller on the other segments; fifth segment not excavate. *Legs* moderately long; anterior coxae contiguous; femora rather strongly curved; tibiae simple. *Dim.*— $10 \times 3.25$  mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Mount Barker (A. M. Lea), Warren River (W. D. Dodd). Type in South Australian Museum.

I think the type is probably a male, but have not ventured to dissect it to make certain. The specimen from Warren River differs somewhat in having a transverse, scar-like impression near the basal third of the prothorax, apically to which the projection of the median lobe suddenly rises. The elytral tubercles are of a much more pronounced red colour, and the rostral punctures are somewhat coarser. I do not think it is specifically distinct, as the scar of the prothorax appears to me unnatural, and to some extent the insect is therefore a monstrosity. If, however, further specimens should be found to bear this peculiarity in the prothorax, it will be necessary to specifically separate it.